DELBOS'

FRENCH

ACCIDENCE.

FRENCH ACCIDENCE

AND

MINOR SYNTAX.

BY

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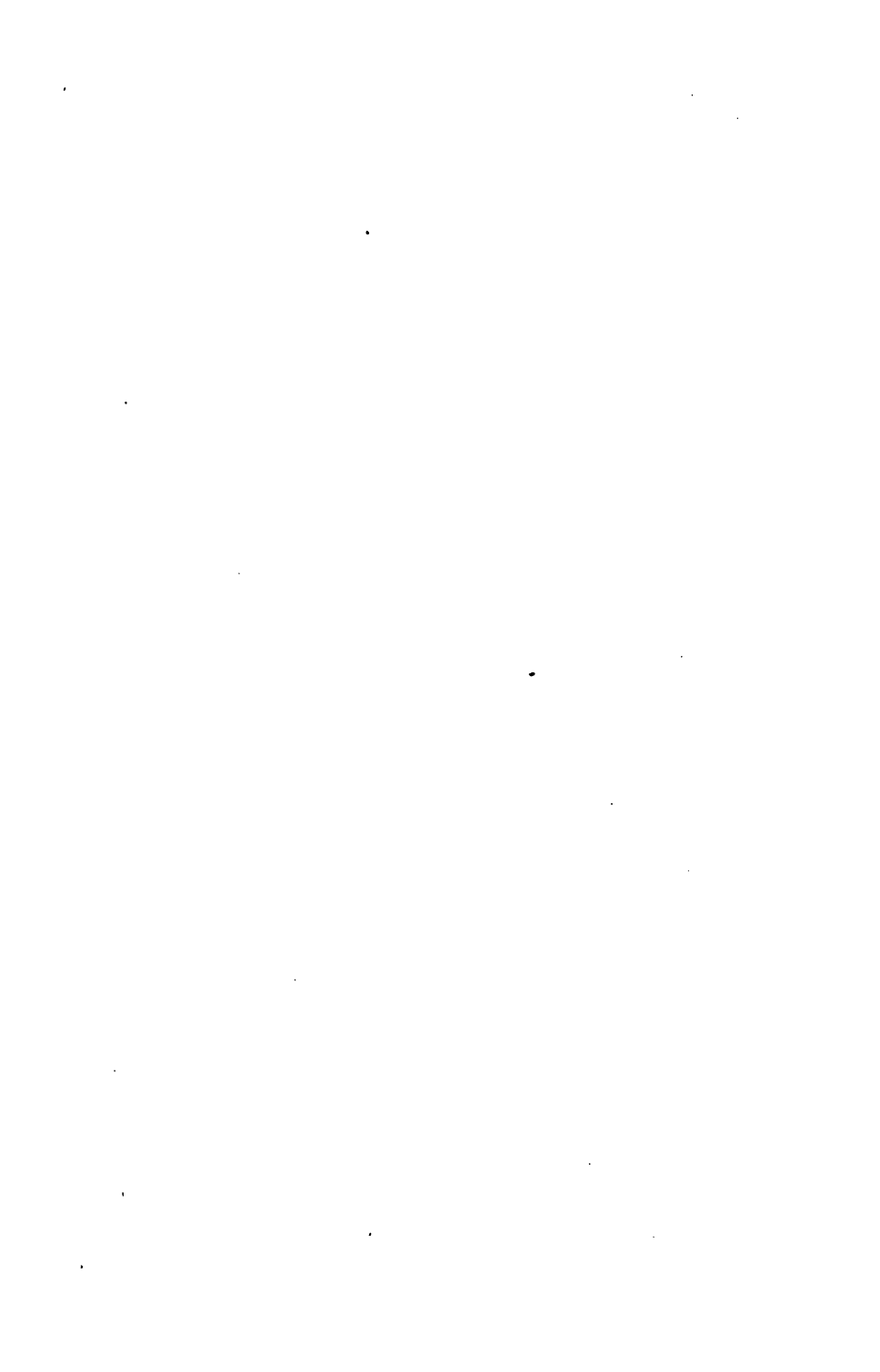
PREFACE.

Most French Grammars at present in use in the schools of England are—with the exception of Eugène's Comparative French Grammar—books of Exercises which do not afford the pupil any systematic knowledge of the grammatical rules of the language.

This book, which can be used with any French course, aims at giving a clear outline of the Accidence and Syntax of the French language, and contains, in a small compass, all that it is necessary to know to acquire the theoretical knowledge which must always precede the practical one.

That this work may prove useful is the most earnest wish of the author.

London 1878.

L. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

FRENCH ALPHABET.

1. — The French alphabet is composed of twenty five letters.

A,	B,	C,	D,	E,	F,	G,	H,	I,
ah	bay	say	day	a	eff	*	ash	e

J,	K,	L,	M,	N,	O,	P,	Q,	R,
*	kah	ell	em	en	o	pay	*	air

S,	T,	U,	V,	X,	Y,	Z.		
ess	tay	*	vay	eeks	eegrek	zed.		

* It is impossible to give the true pronunciation of these letters. G is pronounced somewhat like zhay and J, like zhee. Q and U have no equivalent in English. The French U is like the German ü.

ACCENTS.

2. — Three accents are used in French viz: the **grave**, the **acute** and the **circumflex**.

3. — The **acute** accent (ʹ) is placed over e and generally gives to that letter a close sound.

4. — The **grave** accent, (ˋ) is placed over the vowels a, e, u. When placed over a or u it does not modify the sound of these letters, and when placed over e it gives to that letter an open sound.

5. — The **circumflex** accent (ᴧ) is placed over a, e, i, o, u and gives to those letters a long sound.

6. — The **cedilla** (˛) is a little sign placed under the c; it gives to that letter the sound of **s**.

7. — The **diaeresis** (¨) is placed over a vowel and shows that it must not be joined, in the pronunciation, with the preceding vowel.

8. — The hyphen (-) joins two words together and shows that they must be pronounced as if they were one.

9. — The apostrophe (') is put in the place of a vowel, which has been cut off for the sake of euphony.

GENDERS AND NUMBERS.

10. — There are in French **two genders** viz: the **masculine,** and the **feminine.** Consequently inanimate objects are either masculine or feminine.

11. — There are also **two numbers, the singular** and the **plural.**

THE ARTICLE.

12. — There are three articles: the DEFINITE, the INDEFINITE and the PARTITIVE.

DEFINITE ARTICLE.

SINGULAR.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	
N.	Le or l'	La or l'	*The.*
G.	Du or de l'	De la or de l'	*of the.*
D.	Au or à l'	A la or à l'	*to the*
A.	Le or l'	La or l'	*the.*

PLURAL.

Masculine & Feminine.

N.	Les	*the.*
G.	Des	*of the.*
D.	Aux	*to the.*
A.	Les	*the.*

l', de l', à l', and l', are used before nouns of both genders, beginning with a silent h or a vowel.

INDEFINITE ARTICLE.

	Masculine.	*Feminine.*	
N.	Un	Une	*a* or *an.*
G.	D'un	D'une	*of a* or *of an.*
D.	A un	A une	*to a* or *to an.*
A.	Un	Une	*a* or *an.*

PARTITIVE ARTICLE.
Singular.

Mas. Du   *some* or *any* | De l' before a vowel or
Fem. De la *some* or *any* | h mute.

Plural.

Mas. and *Fem.* Des *some* or *any.*

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

13. — The plural of French nouns is generally formed by adding an s to the singular.

14. — Nouns ending in the singular in s, x or z do not change.

15. — Nouns ending in au, eu take x in the plural.

16. — Nouns in ou take s in the plural, except.

bijou — *jewel*	genou — *knee*	joujou — *plaything*
caillou — *pebble*	hibou — *owl*	pou — *louse*
chou — *cabbage*		

which take x instead of s.

17. — Nouns ending in al change al into aux except:

bal — *a ball*	nopal — *a nopal.*
carnaval — *carnival*	chacal — *a jackal*
régal — *a treat.*	serval — *a tiger-cat.*

which take s in the plural.

18. — Nouns ending in ail form their plural in s except:

bail — *a lease*	émail — *enamel*	travail — *work.*
corail — *coral*	soupirail — *air-hole*	

which change ail into aux.

36. — The feminine of blanc is blanche | *white*
that of franc is franche | *frank*
that of grec is grecque | *greek*
that of public is publique | *public*
that of Turc is turque | *turk*
and that of sec is sèche | *dry.*

37. — The following adjectives have two forms for the masculine, and form their feminine as follows.

Masculine		Fem.
Before a consonant.	Before a vowel or h mute.		
Beau	Bel	Belle	*fine*
Fou	fol	folle	*foolish*
Mou	mol	molle	*soft*
Nouveau	nouvel	nouvelle	*new*
Vieux	Vieil	vieille	*old.*

38. — Adjectives formed from present participles, and ending in eur change eur into euse.

39. — Adjectives ending in teur change teur into trice.

40. — Adjectives ending in érieur follow the general rule.

PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES.

41. — The plural of adjectives is generally formed, like that of nouns, by adding an s to the singular. This rule is without exception for the feminine.

42. — Adjectives ending in s or x do not change in the plural.

43. — Adjectives ending in eau take an x in the plural masculine.

44. — Adjectives ending in al change al into aux for the plural masculine.

45. — If an adjective qualifies several nouns of the masculine gender, or of different genders, it is

put in the plural masculine; if the nouns are,
of the feminine gender, the adjective is then put
in the plural feminine.

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

46. — The **comparative of inferiority** is formed in French
by placing **moins**, less, before the adjective, and
que after.
It is also formed by using the words **pas aussi**,
not so, **pas autant de**, *not so much* or *not so
many*, and **moins que de**, *less than*.

47. — The **comparative of equality** is formed by placing
aussi before the adjective, and **que** after it.
Before a noun the **comparative of equality** is for-
med by putting **autant de** *as much or as many*,
before the noun and **que de** *as*, after it.

48. — **Quite as** or **just as** are translated into French, by
tout aussi or **tout autant** — **que**.

49. — The **comparative of Superiority** is formed by plac-
ing **plus** *more* before the adjective, and **que**, *than*
after it.

50. — Before a noun, the **comparative of superiority** is
formed by **plus de** — **que de** *more-than*.

51. — The **superlative absolute** is formed by means of
such words as **très, fort** &c.

52. — The **superlative relative** is formed by placing the
articles **le, la, les**, before the comparatives.

53. — This **superlative** is also formed by placing before
the comparative a possessive adjective.
The **following adjectives** form **their** comparative
and superlatives as follows:

	Partive.	*Comparative.*	*Superlative.*
bon	*good*	meilleur	le meilleur
mauvais	*bad*	{ pire { plus mauvais	}le pire
petit	*small*	{ moindre { plus petit.	le moindre le plus petit.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

54. — 1 — un
2 — deux
3 — trois
4 — quatre
5 — cinq
6 — six
7 — sept
8 — huit
9 — neuf
10 — dix
11 — onze
12 — douze
13 — treize
14 — quatorze
15 — quinze
16 — seize
17 — dix-sept
18 — dix-huit

19 — dix-neuf
20 — vingt
21 — vingt-et un
30 — trente
40 — quarante
50 — cinquante
60 — soixante
70 — soixante-dix
80 — quatre-vingts
90 — quatre-vingt-dix
100 — cent
200 — deux cents
300 — trois cents
500 — cinq cents
1000 — mille
10000 — dix mille
Million — un million

ORDINAL NUMBERS.

55. — 1st premier
2d deuxième
3rd troisième
4th quatrième
5th cinquième

6th sixième
20th vingtième
50th cinquantième
100th centième

56. — The words **vingt,** *twenty* and **Cent,** *hundred·* take
an **s** when they are preceded by another number
which multiplies them and when they are not
followed by any other number.

Ex. **Quatre-vingts** chevaux.
Eighty   horses.
Quatre-vingt-deux hommes.
Eighty two men
Deux cents livres
Two hundred books
Deux cent dix chiens.
Two hundred and ten dogs.

57. — **Mille,** *a thousand* is written **mil** in dates of the
Christian Era if followed by a number and not
preceded by another. **Mille** when it means a **mile**
is a **noun,** and as such takes an **s** is the **plural.**

58. — When speaking of **dates,** or of **sovereigns,** the
French use the **Cardinal** numbers, instead of the
ordinal ones.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES.

59. — These adjectives are the following.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Masc.	*Fem.*	*Masc. and Fem.*	
Mon	**ma**	**mes**	*my*
Ton	**ta**	**tes**	*thy*
Son	**sa**	**ses**	*his, her, its*
Notre	**notre**	**nos**	*our*
Votre	**votre**	**vos**	*your*
Leur	**leur**	**leurs**	*their*

60. — These adjectives are **always** followed by a noun.

61. — They also **agree** in **gender** and **number** with the
noun they precede.

62. — However, before feminine nouns begining with a vowel or h mute, mon, ton, son, are used instead of ma, ta, sa for the sake of Euphony.
63. — The possessive adjectives are repeated in French before every noun.

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES.

64. — *This* and *that* are translated into French by ce or cet for the masculine and cette for the feminine. Cet is used before masculine nouns beginning with a vowel or h mute.
65. — *These* and *those* are always translated by ces.
66. — When it is necessary to point out more clearly whether we mean *this* or *that*, we put ci (*here*) after, ce, cet, cette or ces or là *there*.

> Ex. *This book* (here) — Ce livre-ci.
> *That house* (there) — Cette maison-là.

INDEFINITE PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

67. —

Chaque, chacun.	*Every, each.*
Nul, nulle, aucun, aucune. pas un, pas une.	*None, no, no one* or *not one, not any.*
Même.	*Same, even, alike, also* and *self* after personal pronouns.
Plusieurs.	*Several, many.*
Tout, tous, tout, toutes.	*All, every, entirely, quite* and *as,* after an adjective.
Quel, quelle, quels, quelles.	*What.*
Quelque.	*Some, however, whatever.*
Quelconque.	*Whatever.*

68. — Chaque is used before a noun.
69. — Chacun is never followed by a noun.

70. — **Nul, nulle, aucun, aucune, pas un, pas une** are always used in the singular.

71. — When one of these words is used, the negation **ne** must be put before the following verb.

72. — If **aucun** and **pas un** are used as an answer, the pronoun **en** must be placed before **the verb**, and the negation **n'**, (**ne**) must also be put before the word *en*.

73. — **Même** is used for both genders and takes an **s** in the plural.

74. — When **même** is translated by **even** or **also** it is an adverb, and as such remains **invariable**.

75. — **Plusieurs** has no **singular**.
When **plusieurs** is used as an answer without a noun **en** must be placed before the verb.

76. — **Tout** *every* varies only in gender, when used without any article or pronoun.

77. — **Tout** used in the sense of **all** agrees in gender and number with the noun to which it relates.

78. — **Tout** when it means *quite, entirely,* is an **adverb**, and remains invariable before a **vowel** or **h** mute.

79. — **Tout** when followed by an adjective, or past participle used in the feminine and beginning with a **consonant** or h aspirate, agrees, for the sake of euphony, in gender and number with the adjective or past participle.

80. — **Tout** when preceded by an article, is a **noun**, and is only used in the masculine **gender**.

81. — **Quel, quelle, quels, quelles,** always **agree** in **gender** and **number** with the noun, expressed or understood, to which they relate.

82. — **Quelque**, is of **both genders**, and varies in **number** when it means **some**.

83. — **Quelque** used in the sense of **whatever or whoever**

is divided into two words, before the verb être, as quel que and quel agrees in gender and number with the subject of the verb. *Que* remains always invariable.

84. — **Quelque,** followed by an adverb or an adjective, means *however* and being an adverb remains invariable.

85. — If **quelque** is followed by a cardinal number, it means, *nearly* or *about* and is an adverb and consequently invariable.

86. — **Quelconque**, *whatever* is invariable and always placed after a noun.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

87. — .

Nominative,		Dative.	
Je	*I*	**Me** or **moi**	*to me*
Tu	*Thou*	**Te** or **toi**	*to thee*
Il, elle	*He, she, it*	**Lui** (*m. f.*)	*to him, her, it*
Nous	*We*	**Nous**	*to us*
Vous	*You*	**Vous**	*to you*
Ils. elles	*They*	**Leur** (*m. f.*)	*to them* (*m. f.*)

Accusative,

Me or **moi**	*me*
Te or **toi**	*thee*
Le or **la**	*him, her, it*
Nous	*us*
Vous	*you*
Les	*them*

88. — These pronouns in the nominative are always placed before the verb except in interrogations when they are placed after it.

89. — In simple tenses the dative and accusative are placed before the verb.

90. — In compound tenses they are placed before the auxiliary.

91. — In the imperative used affirmatively they are placed after the verb except in the third person singular or plural. In this case, me is changed into moi and te, into toi.

92. — If moi, toi, lui, elle, nous, vous, eux are preceded by a preposition, they follow the verb.

93. — When the imperative is used negatively the pronouns precede the verb and ne is put before the pronoun and pas after the verb.

94. — In an interrogative sentence the dative or accusative precedes, and is then followed by the verb and if the sentence be a compound one the past participle comes last.

95. — Ne always begins the sentence in interrogations and negations.

96. — Le, la, les are sometimes used as pronouns and in that case they precede the verb. If they have reference to a noun or to an adjective used substantively without an article, they agree with it in gender and number but if they have reference to an adjective or to a noun used adjectively, without any article, le is always used.

97. — CONSTRUCTION OF SOME PRONOUNS.

Me le	*it or him to me*
me la	*her to me*
me les	*them to me*
te le	*it to thee*
le lui	*it to him*
le lui (f.)	*it to her*
nous le	*it to us*
vous le	*it to you*
le leur	*it to them*

les leur	them to them
avec moi	with me
avec toi	with thee
avec lui	with him
moi-même	myself
toi-même	thyself
lui-même	himself
elle-même	herself
nous-mêmes	ourselves
vous-mêmes	yourselves
eux-mêmes	themselves

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

98. — **Possessive pronouns** agree in **gender** and **number** with the noun to which they relate.

99. — **Possessive pronouns** relate either to **one** person or to several.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS RELATING TO ONE PERSON.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular		Plural.		
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas,*	*Fem.*	
Le mien	La mienne	Les miens	Les miennes	*mine*
Du mien	De la mienne	Des miens	Des miennes	*of mine*
Au mien	A la mienne	Aux miens	Aux miennes	*To mine*

SECOND PERSON.

Singular		Plural		
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	
Le tien	La tienne	Les tiens	Les tiennes	*thine*
Du tien	De la tienne	Des tiens	Des tiennes	*of thine*
Au tien	A la tienne	Aux tiens	Aux tiennes	*to thine.*

THIRD PERSON.

Singular		Plural		
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas.*	*Fem.*	
Le sien	La Sienne	Les siens	Les Siennes	*his, hers, its*
Du sien	De la Sienne	Des siens	Des Siennes	*of his, hers,its*
Au sien	A la Sienne	Aux siens	Aux Siennes	*to his, hers, it.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS RELATING TO SEVERAL PERSONS.

FIRST PERSON.

Singular		Plural.	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	
Le nôtre	La nôtre	Les nôtres	*ours*
Du nôtre	De la nôtre	Des nôtres	*of ours*
Au nôtre	A la nôtre	Aux nôtres	*to ours.*

SECOND PERSON.

Singular		Plural	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	
Le vôtre	La vôtre	Les vôtres	*yours*
Du vôtre	De la vôtre	Des vôtres	*of yours*
Au vôtre	A la vôtre	Aux vôtres	*to yours.*

THIRD PERSON.

Singular		Plural	
Mas.	*Fem.*	*Mas. and Fem.*	
Le leur	La leur	Les leurs	*theirs*
Du leur	De la leur	Des leurs	*of theirs*
Au leur	A la leur	Aux leurs	*to theirs.*

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

100. — *This, that, these* and *those* are translated, when not followed by a noun, by celui, celle, ceux, celles.

101. — These pronouns agree in gender and number with the noun to which they relate.

102. — When two or more objects are spoken of,

celui-ci or celle-ci, ceux-ci, celles-ci are used with reference to the nearest and celui-là or celle-là, ceux-là, celles-là with reference to the most distant.

103. — Ce is a demonstrative pronoun when it is not followed by a substantive and when it precedes the verb être or qui or que.

104. — When ce is immediately followed by the verb être and a noun or a pronoun, the verb takes the same number as the substantive or pronoun.

105. — When this or that is used to point out an object without naming it, it is translated into French by ceci or cela, ceci refering to a near object and cela to a distant one.

106. — Celui qui, celle qui, ceux qui are translated into French by he who, she who, those which.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

107. — They agree in gender, number and person with their antecedent.

Qui	*who, which, that*
Que	*whom, which, that*
Quoi	*what*
Lequel	*which*
Dont	*whose, of whom*
Où	*in which*
En	*Of him, her, it or from her, it, some of it, some of them, any or some.*
Y	*to him, her, it, to them, in it, in them, therein, there.*

108. — Qui, que, dont, où, en, y are used, both for the masculine and feminine.

109. — **Qui** is declined as follows.

Nom. **Qui** | *who &c.*
Gen. **De qui** or **dont** | *of whom &c.*
Dat. **A qui** | *to whom*
Acc. **Que** | *whom.*

110. — **Qui, que, lequel** are used both speaking of persons and things.

111. — **Who** is always translated by **qui**.

112. — **Which** is translated by **qui**, when it is placed between a noun and a verb.

113. — **Which** is translated by **que**, when placed between a noun and a pronoun.

114. — **Which** is translated by **lequel, laquelle, lesquels, lesquelles**; at the beginning of an interrogative sentence; or when placed at the end of a sentence; or when preceded by a preposition.

115. — **Whom** is translated by **que**, when placed between a substantive and a pronoun.

116. — **Whom** is translated by **qui**, at the **beginning of an interrogative sentence**, or between a pronoun and a verb, or when preceded by the preposition **to**.

117. — **What** is translated by **quoi** when governed by a preposition, or when placed at the beginning of an interrogative phrase, and followed by an adjective in the comparative. In that case, **quoi** must be followed by **de**.

118. — **What**, is also translated by **que** at the beginning of an interrogative phrase and when followed by a verb, or when placed between two verbs, the first of which is used negatively.

119. — **What** at the beginning of an interrogative sentence is translated by **que** when it immediately comes before the verb.

120. — At the beginning of an **interrogative sentence** **what** is also translated by, **quel, quelle, quels, quelles,** before the verb **être,** and also before a noun with which it **agrees** in gender and **number.** **Rem.** In English the pronouns *whom, which* and *that* are often omitted, but in French **que** must **always** be expressed.

121. — **Dont** is used for **duquel, de laquelle, desquels, desquelles.**

122. — **Which** and **whom** are translated by **dont** when they are preceded by the prepositions **of** or **from.**

123. — **Whose** is always translated by **dont** except at the **beginning of an interrogative sentence** when *whose* is translated by **à qui.**

124. — **Où** used only in speaking of things instead of **lequel, laquelle. Which** is translated by **où,** when **preceded** by one of the prepositions **in, to, from, by, through.**

125. — **En,** very seldom used in speaking of persons, is used in speaking of things and places. **En** is translated by **him, her, it** and **them** when preceded by **of** or **from**: **En** is also translated by **some,** 1) when it is placed **after a verb**; 2) when it is at the **end of a phrase**; 3) when it is followed by **of it** or **of them.**

126. — When **some** precedes an **adjective,** the adjective must be preceded by **de.**

127. — **Y** is chiefly used in speaking of things, but with the Verbs **se fier, penser, croire** and **songer, y** is often used with reference to persons.

128. — **It** and **them** when preceded by **to** or **in** are translated by **y.**

129. — **En** and **y** are always placed before the verb except in the imperative when it is affirmative.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

130. — They are used in French in speaking of things
and persons in an indeterminate sense.

On	*one, people, we, they*
Quiconque	*whoever, whosoever, any person.*
Quelqu'un	*some one, somebody*
Chacun, m., chacune f.	*every one, each one*
Personne	*no one, nobody, anybody, any one*
Autrui	*others, other people*

L'un l'autre s. m.
L'une l'autre s. f.
Les uns les autres p. m. ⎫ *one another, each other.*
Les unes les autres p. f. ⎭

L'un et l'autre s. m.
L'une et l'autre s. f.
Les uns et les autres p. m. ⎫ *the one and the other, or both.*
Les unes et les autres p. f. ⎭

131. — On governs the verb in the third person singular.

132. — On must be repeated before every word, in French.

133. — Quiconque is always singular and relates to one person only.

134. — Quelqu'un varies in gender and number.
Quelques-uns are translated by some or several, and by any in interrogative phrases.

135. — Chacun has no plural.

136. — Personne is masculine singular and requires the negation ne after it.
Rem. Personne is also a noun and means a person, a man or a woman and is feminine.

137. — Autrui is masculine and has no plural.

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138. — L'un l'autre, l'une et l'autre &c. vary in gender and number and relate both to persons and things.
139. — L'un ou l'autre is translated by either.
140. — Ni l'un ni l'autre is translated by neither.

VERBS.

141. — The French have two auxiliary verbs, avoir *to have* and être *to be.*
142. — French regular verbs are conjugated according to the four regular conjugations, the infinitives of which end in er for the first, ir for the second, oir for the third and re for the fourth.
143. — Compound tenses are formed by means of the auxiliaries and past participles as in English.

144. — CONJUGATION OF THE VERB AVOIR.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

Avoir — *to have.*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Ayant — *having.*

PAST PARTICIPLE.

Eu, n., Eue, f., Eus, p. m., Eues, p. f. had.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

J'ai	*I have*
Tu as	*Thou hast*
Il a	*He* or *it has.*
Elle a	*She* or *it has*
Nous avons	*We have*
Vous avez	*You have*
Ils ont	*They have.*

IMPERFECT.

J'avais	*I had*
Tu avais	*Thou hadst*
Il avait	*He had*
Elle avait	*She had*
Nous avions	*We had*
Vous aviez	*You had*
Ils avaient	*They had.*

PERFECT DEFINITE.

J'eus	*I had*
Tu eus	*Thou hadst*
Il eut	*He had*
Nous eûmes	*We had*
Vous eûtes	*You had*
Ils eurent	*They had.*

PERFECT INDEFINITE.

J'ai eu &c.   *I have had.*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.

J'eus eu &c.   *I had had.*

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais eu &c.   *I had had.*

FUTURE SIMPLE.

J'aurai	*I shall have*
Tu auras	*Thou will have*
Il aura	*He will have*
Nous aurons	*We shall have*
Vous aurez	*You will have*
Ils auront	*They will have.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

| J'aurai eu | *I shall have had* |
| Tu auras eu &c. | *Thou will have had.* |

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

J'aurais	*I should have*
Tu aurais	*Thou wouldst have*
Il aurait	*He would have*
Nous aurions	*We should have*
Vous auriez	*You would have*
Ils auraient	*They would have.*

CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR.

J'aurais eu	*I should have had*
Tu aurais eu &c.	*Thou wouldst have had.*

IMPERATIVE.

Aie	*Have*
Qu' il ait	*Let him have*
Ayons	*Let us have*
Ayez	*Have*
Qu'ils aient.	*Let them have.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Que j'aie	*That I may have*
Que tu aies	*That thou mayest have*
Qui il ait	*That he may have*
Que nous ayons	*That we may have*
Que vous ayez	*That you may have*
Qu' ils aient.	*That they may have.*

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse	*That I might have*
Que tu eusses	*That thou mightest have*
Qu' il eût	*That he might have*
Que nous eussions	*That we might have*
Que vous eussiez	*That you might have*
Qu' ils eussent.	*That they might have.*

PERFECT.

Que j'aie eu   *That I may have had.*
Que tu aies eu &c.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse eu   *That I might have had.*
Que tu eusses eu.

145. —   IDIOMATIC TENSES.

Je viens d'avoir	*I have just had*
Tu viens d'avoir &c.	*Thou hast just had &c.*
Je venais d'avoir	*I had just had*
Tu venais d'avoir	*Thou hadst just had.*
Je dois avoir	*I am to have*
Tu dois avoir &c.	*Thou art to have &c.*
J'allais avoir	*I was going to have*
Tu allais avoir	*Thou wast going to have.*
Je vais avoir	*I am going to have*
Tu vas avoir	*Thout art going to have.*
Je devais avoir	*I was to have*
Tu devais avoir	*Thou wast to have.*
Je devrais avoir	*I ought to have*
Tu devrais avoir	*Thou oughtest to have.*
J'aurais dû avoir	*I ought to have had.*
Tu aurais dû avoir	*Thou oughtest to have had.*

N. B. All idiomatic tenses are conjugated in the some manner whatever the verb used may be. Thus, I was going to work. J'allais travailler.

Rem. — For the conjugation of these tenses see
the conjugations of *aller* and *devoir* in the
irregular verbs.

146. — CONJUGATION OF THE VERB ÊTRE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

Etre — *to be.*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.

Etant — *being.*

PAST PARTICIPLE.

Eté (invariable) — *been.*

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

Je **suis**	*I am*
Tu **es**	*Thou art*
Il **est**	*He is*
Nous **sommes**	*We are*
Vous **êtes**	*You are*
Ils sont	*They are*

IMPERFECT.

J'**étais**	*I was*
Tu **étais**	*Thou wast*
Il **était**	*He was*
Nous **étions**	*We were*
Vous **étiez**	*You were*
Ils **étaient**	*They were.*

PERFECT DEFINITE.

Je **fus**	*I was*
In **fus**	*Thou wast*
Il **fut**	*He was*
Nous **fûmes**	*We were*
Vous **fûtes**	*You were*
Ils **fûrent**	*They were.*

PERFECT INDEFINITE.

J'ai été   *I have been.*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.

J'eus été   *I had been.*

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais été   *1 had been.*

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je serai	*I shall be*
Tu seras	*Thou will be*
Il sera	*He will be*
Nous serons	*We shall be*
Vous serez	*You will be*
Ils seront	*They will be.*

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai été   *1 shall have been.*

CONDITIONAL PRESENT.

Je serais	*I should be*
Tu serais	*Thou wouldst be*
Il serait	*He would be*
Nous serions	*We should be*
Vous seriez	*You would be*
Ils seraient	*They would be.*

CONDITIONAL ANTERIOR.

J'aurais été   *I should have been.*

IMPERATIVE.

Sois	*Be*
Qu' il soit	*Let him be*
Soyons	*Let us be*
Soyez	*Be*
Qu' ils soient	*Let them be.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Que je sois	*That I may be*
Que tu sois	*That thou mayest be*
Qu' il soit	*That he may be*
Que nous soyons	*That we may be*
Que vous soyez	*That you may be*
Qu' ils soient	*That they may be.*

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse	*That I might be*
Que tu fusses	*That thou mightest be*
Qu' il fût	*That he might be*
Que nous fussions	*That we might be*
Que vous fussiez	*That you might be*
Qu' ils fussent	*That they might be.*

PERFECT.

Que j'aie été	*That I may have been*
Que tu aies été	*That thou mayest have been.*

PLUPERFECT.

Que j' eusse été	*That I might have been*
Que tu eusses été	*That thou mightest have been.*

THE FOUR REGULAR CONJUGATIONS.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.	Donn — er.	*to give*
	Fin — ir.	*to finish*
	Rec — evoir.	*to receive*
	Rend — re.	*to render*

PRESENT PARTICIPLE.	Donn — ant.		*giving*
	Fin — issant.		*finishing*
	Rec — evant.		*receiving*
	Rend — ant.		*rendering*

PAST PARTICIPLE.	Donn — é, ée, és, ées.		*given*
	Fin — i, ie, is, ies.		*finished*
	Reç — u, ue, us, ues.		*received*
	Rend — u, ue, us, ues.		*rendered*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

IND. PRES.

Donn — e, es, e, ons, ez, ent.	*I give* (etc.)
Fin — is, is, it, issons, issez, issent.	*I finish* (etc.)
Reç — ois, ois, oit, evons, evez, oivent.	*I receive* (etc.)
Rend — s, s, — ons, ez, ent.	*I render* (etc.)

IMPERFECT.

Donn — ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.
Fin — issais, issais, issait, issions, issiez, issaient.
Rec — evais, evais, evait, evions, eviez, evaient.
Rend — ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.

PERFECT DEFINITE.

Donn — ai, as, a, âmes, âtes, èrent.
Fin — is, is, it, imes, îtes, irent.
Reç — us, us, ut, ûmes, ûtes, urent.
Rend — is, is, it, imes, îtes, irent.

PERFECT INDEFINITE

is formed by means of the present indicative of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	*I have* &c.	*given* *finished* *received* *rendered*

PERFECT ANTERIOR.	is formed by means of the perfect definite of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	*I had* &c.	*given* *finished* *received* *rendered*
PLUPER-FECT.	is formed by means of the imperfect indicative of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	*I had* &c.	*given* *finished* *received* *rendered*
FUTURE SIMPLE.	Donn — erai, eras, era, erons, erez, eront. Fin — irai, iras ira, irons, irez, iront. Rec — evrai, evras, evra, evrons, evrez, evront. Rend — rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.	*I shall* &c.	*give* *finish* *receive* *render*
FUTURE ANTERIOR.	is formed by means of the future simple of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	*I shall have* &c.	*given* *finished* *received* *rendered*
CONDITIONAL PRESENT.	Donn — erais, erais, erait, erions, eriez, eraient. Fin — irais, irais, irait, irions, iriez, iraient. Rec — evrais, evrais, evrait, evrions, evriez, evraient. Rend — rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient.	*I should* &c.	*give* *finish.* *receive* *render*
CONDI-TIONAL PERFECT.	is formed by means of the conditional present of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	*I should have* &c.	*given* *finished* *received* *rendered*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

IMPERATIVE.		
Donn — e, e, ons, ez ent.	give &c.
Fin — is, isse, issons, issez, issent.	finish &c.
Reç — ois, oive, evons, evez, oivent.	receive &c.
Rend — s, e, ons, ez, ent.	render &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.		
Donn — e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.		give &c.
Fin — isse, isses, isse, issions, issiez, issent.	That I may	finish &c.
Reç — oive, oives, oive, evions, eviez, oivent.		receive &c.
Rend — e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.		render &c.

IMPERFECT.		
Donn — asse, asses, ât, assions, assiez, assent.		give &c.
Fin — isse, isses, ît, issions, issiez, issent.	That I might	finish &c.
Reç — usse, usses, ût, ussions, ussiez, ussent.		receive &c.
Rend — isse, isses, ît, issions, issiez, issent.		render &c.

PERFECT.		
is formed by means of the present subjunctive of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	That I may have	given finished received rendered

PLUPERFECT.		
is formed by means of the imperfect subjunctive of avoir and the past participle of the verb to be conjugated.	That I might have &c.	given finished received rendered

ON TENSES.

148. — In the **present**, the verb expresses, that something is **done** at the moment we speak. — Ex.
Je donne. — *I give.*

149. — The imperfect denotes that the thing of which we speak is **past** but **was being** done at a certain past time — Ex.
Vous **chantiez hier.** *You were singing yesterday.*

150. — The Imperfect is also used to denote an action **habitual** or **often done at a** period which is past. — Ex.

Quand j'étais en Egypte je **sortais** tous les soirs.	*When I was in Egypt I used to go out every evening.*

151. — It is also used in speaking of the **character** or of the **qualities** of **persons** or **things** that no longer exist. — Ex.

Napoleon I était superstitieux.	*Napoleon I was superstitious.*
Pompeie était une des plus belles villes de l'Italie.	*Pompeii was one of the finest cities of Italy.*

152. — The Imperfect is also used after the conjunction **si,** *if.* — Ex.
Si j'avais de l'argent. *If I had money.*

153. — The **perfect definite** is used in speaking of an action which has taken place at a **remote period** or speaking of a person who has been dead for some time. — Ex.

Charles I. mourût sur l'échafaud.	*Charles I. died on the scaffold.*

| Cesar fut un des plus grands genéraux de l'antiquité. | *Caesar was one of the greatest generals of ancient times.* |

154. — The **Perfect Indefinite** is used in speaking of an action which has taken place at a time not entirely past or indefinite. — Ex.

| J'ai ecrit aujourd'hui. | *I have written to-day.* |

155. — The verb in the **Past Anterior** denotes. that the action took place a short time before another action which is past. — Ex.

| Quand j'eus fini je sortis. | *When I had done I went out.* |

156. — The **pluperfect** denotes that the action took place a long time before another action which is entirely past. — Ex.

| J'avais ecrit mes lettres quand il arriva. | *I had written my letters when he arrived.* |

157. — The **future simple** denote that something is to take place at a time not yet come. — Ex.

| Je sortirai demain. | *I shall go out to-morrow.* |

158. — The **future perfect** shows that some action will be done before another which has not yet come. — Ex.

| J'aurai fini quand vous viendrez. | *I shall have done when you come.* |

159. — The **Conditional** present shows that a thing might have been done under certain conditions. Ex.

| Je sortirais si javais fini mon theme. | *I should go out if I had finished my exercise.* |

160. — The **Conditional past** shows that a thing might have been done, if another thing had taken place. Ex.

| Il serait parti s'il avait eu assez d'argent | *He would have set out if he had had enough money.* |

161. — The Imperative commands or requests. — Ex.

| Dites moi. | Tell me |
| Aimez vos parents. | Love your parents. |

162. — The Subjunctive present generally expresses doubt or a future tense. — Ex.

| Je ne pense pas qu'il aille à Paris. | I do not think he will go to Paris. |

163. — When the verb preceding the conjunction que is in the present or future of the indicative mood, the last verb must be put in the present subjunctive. Ex.

| Je désire qu'il arrive. | I hope he may arrive. |
| J'attendrai qu'il écrive. | I shall wait till he write. |

164. — When the verb preceding the conjunction que is in the present conditional or in a past tense, the last verb must be put in the imperfect subjunctive. Ex.

| Je voudrais que vous leur écrivissiez. | I should wish you to write to them. |

165. — When the verb preceding the conjunction que is in the imperfect, perfect or pluperfect, or one of the conditional, the last verb is put in the Perfect or pluperfect of the Subjunctive.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

166. — The infinitive expresses a state or an action in an indefinite manner. — Ex.

| Donner. | To give. |

167. — The present participle is generally used in French after the preposition en. It is never used instead of the present as in English.

168. — DIFFERENT WAYS OF CONJUGATING VERBS.

Verbs may conjugated:

    Affirmatively.
    Negatively.
    Interrogatively.
    Negatively and Interrogatively.

169. — **Not** is translated into French by **ne — pas. Ne** is placed **before** the verb and **pas after,** and in compound tenses **ne** is placed **before** the auxiliary and **pas between** the **auxiliary** and the **past participle.**

170. — The words **do** and **did** are **never** translated into French. The **interrogation,** in French, being always formed by **placing** the pronoun after the verb in simple **tenses,** and **between** the **auxiliary** and the **participle** in compound **tenses.**

171. — The following negations follow the some rule as **ne—pas.**

Ne—point	*not at all*
Ne—plus	*no more*
Ne—jamais	*never*
Ne—nul •	*no one*
Ne—aucun	*no one*
Ne—ni	*neither, nor*
Ne—rien	*nothing*
Ne—guère	*but bittle*
Ne — personne	*nobody*
Ne—que	*only*
Ne—nullement	*by no means*
Ne—aucunement	*by no means*
Ne—nulle pa:t.	*nowhere.*

172. — The French use also for the interrogation the phrase **Est-ce-que.** Ex.

Est-ce-que vous parlez?	*Do you speak?*

173. — **Est-ce-que** can **always** be used no matter what the tense is.

174. — When the verb is in the infinitive the negations are joined. — Ex.

Ne pas donner.   *No to give.*

175. — **Est-ce-que** is used in interrogations in the first person of the present indicative of some verbs to prevent a harsh sound or an amphibology. Ex.

Instead of saying.	*We say.*	
Mange—je	*do I eat*	**Est-ce que je mange**
Vends—je	*do I sell*	**Est-ce que je rends**
Dors—je	*do I sleep*	**Est-ce que je dors**
Sers—je	*do I serve*	**Est-ce que je sers**
Cours—je	*do I run*	**Est-ce que je cours**
Rends—je	*do I return*	**Est-ce que je rends.**

176. — The verb **avoir** is used instead of **être** in speaking of the **age** of a person. Ex.

J'ai trente ans.   *I am thirty.* (years.)

177. — In speaking of the **dimensions** of any things **avoir** is **used** instead of **être**. Ex.

Ce mur a vingt pieds de haut.	*This wall is twenty feet high.*
Cette tour a deux cents pieds de haut.	*This tower is two hundred feet high.*
Cette riviere a quatre-vingts pieds de largeur.	*This river is eighty feet broad.*

178. — If the verb is not expressed, then the **adjectives** must be **constructed** thus.

Un mur épais de
  deux pieds.
Un mur de deux
  pieds d'epaisseur.
} *A wall two feet thick.*

179. — There is and there are, are both translated by
il y a conjugated like avoir; as il y avait, il y
aura, *there was, there will be.*
Is there and are there, are both translated by
Y-a-t-il conjugated like avoir as:
Y avait-il? Y aura-t-il, *was there, will there be.*

180. — Has there not been, and will there not be, are
translated by N'y a-t-il pas eu? N'y aura-t-il pas?

181. — Ago and since are both translated by il y a.

182. — It is, used to denote the distance is also trans-
lated by il y a.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS

FIRST CONJUGATION.

183. — Verbs ending in the infinitive in ecer, eser, éder,
eter, éter, ever, eler, éler, érer, ener take a grave
accent upon the e which precedes the consonants
c, s, d, t, v, l, r, n, when these consonants are
followed by an e mute.

184. — For Verbs in eter, eler it is customary to double
the consonants t or l instead of putting an ac-
cent over the preceding e.

185. — Verbs of which the present participle ends in
iant, or yant take an other (i) in the first and
second person plural of the imperfect indicative
and present subjunctive.

186. — When verbs end in the present participle in
yant, y is changed into e when it is followed
by an e mute.

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187. — Verbs ending in the infinitive in ger take an e
after the g before the vowels, a, o.

188. — Verbs ending in cer change c into ç before a
and o.

189. — Verbs ending in éer in the infinitive preserve
the two ée throughout the conjugation and take
another e in the past participle feminine.

SECOND CONJUGATIONS.

190. — The verb bénir, to bless, has two past participles
masculine, and two past participles feminine as.

> Bénit (m.)   Bénite (f.)
> Béni (m.)   Bénie (f.)

The first two are used in speaking of things con-
secrated by a religious ceremony and the last
two in any other sense.

191. — The verb fleurir *to blossom* or *to flourish* makes
florissant in the present participle, and florissait
in the imperfect indicative when it means *flouri-
shing* or *flourished* and fleurissant, fleurissait when
it signifies to *blossom.*

192. — The verb haïr, *to hate,* drops the two dots on the
(ï) in the first three persons of the present indi-
cative and in the second person singular of the
indicative.

THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS.

193. — When c is soft in the present infinitive it must
remain so throughout the conjugation and there-
fore it is changed into ç before a and u.

194. — Verbs ending in indre or soudre change ds and
d into s an t when ds and d are *final letters.*

REFLECTED VERBS.

195. — Reflected or pronominal verbs as they are some-
times called, are conjugated with two pronouns
in all their tenses, except the imperative. Ex.

Je me flatte	*I flatter myself*
Tu te flattes	*Thou flatterest thyself*
Il se flatte	*He flatters himself*
Nous nous flattons	*We flatter ourselves*
Vous vous flattez	*You flatter yourselves*
Ils se flattent.	*They flatter themselves.*

196. — The past participle of a reflected verb must
agree in gender and number with the objective
pronoun if it be direct. — Ex.

Elle s'est blessée	*She has wounded herself.*
Nous nous sommes perdus.	*We have lost ourselves.*

PASSIVE VERBS.

197. — A verb is passive when conjugated throughout
with the auxiliary verb être and the past parti-
ciple.

Je suis aimé.	*I am loved.*
Tu es aimé.	*Thou art loved.*

198. — The past participle of passive verbs agrees in
gender and number with the noun or pronoun to
which it refers.

199. — Passive verbs take the preposition par, [*by*], when
they denote an action in which the body or mind
or both are concerned; and they take de — [*from*]
when the mind only is concerned. Ex.

| Il a été mordu par un chien. | *He has been bitten by a dog.* |
| Il est aimé de tout le monde. | *He is loved by every body.* |

NEUTER VERBS.

200. — These verbs are conjugated like active verbs and they generally take the auxiliary avoir in their compound tenses.

201. — Some neuter verbs like, Aller, *to go;* arriver, *to arrive;* entrer, *to enter*, are conjugated with être.

202. — Some neuter verbs are conjugated sometimes with avoir, sometimes with être.
If they express an action they are conjugated with avoir, and if they express the result of an action they take être.

UNIPERSONAL VERBS.

203. — These verbs are only used in the third person singular and according to the termination of their infinitive they follow one or the other of the four regular conjugations.

204. — Here follows the conjugation of the verb, Falloir — to be necessary.
No present participle. Part. Past fallu.

Pres. Ind. — Il faut	*it is necessary or it must.*
Imperfect — Il fallait	*it was necessary.*
Perf. Def. — Il fallut	*it was necessary.*
Perf. Ind. — Il a fallu	*it has been necessary.*
Perf. Ant. — Il eut fallu.	*it had been necessary.*

Pluperfect. — Il avait fallu	*it had been necessary.*
Future Simple. — Il faudra	*it will be necessary.*
Fut. Ant. — Il aura fallu	*it will have been necessary.*
Cond. — Il faudrait	*it would be necessary.*
Cond. Perfect. — Il aurait fallu	*it would have been necessary.*
Pres. Subj. — Qu'il faille	*that it may be necessary.*
Imp. Subj. — Qu'il fallût	*that it might be necessary.*
Perf. Subj. — Qu'il ait fallu	*that it may have been necessary.*
Pluperf. Subj. — Qu'il eut fallu.	*that it might have been necessary.*

205. — The present and future of **falloir** require the following verb in the present **Subjunctive**. The other tenses govern the **Imperfect Subjunctive**.

206. — Expressions implying **necessity, obligation** or **want** are generally rendered by **falloir**. In that case the objective pronoun is placed between **il,** and the verb **falloir**. e. g.

Il vous faut un livre.	*You want a book.*
Il me fallait de l'argent.	*I wanted some money.*

207. — **To be better** is translated by **il vaut mieux,** from **valoir mieux.**

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FORMATION OF TENSES.

208. — The tenses of a verb are divided into **primitive** and **derivative** tenses.

209. — The primitive **tenses** serve to form the other tenses. They are:

> Infinitive **present.**
> **Present participle.**
> **Past participle.**
> **Present Indicative.**
> **Past definite.**

210. — All the **derivative tenses** are formed from these **5** primitive ones.

211. — The in-finitive pre-sent forms. 2 tenses.
⎰ 1⁰ The **future simple**, by changing **r, r,** oir or re into **rai, ras, ra, rons, rez, ront.**
⎱ 2⁰ The **conditional présent** by changing **r, r, oir** or **re** into **rais, rais, rait, rions, riez, raient.**

212. — The Pre-sent Parti-ciple forms three tenses.
⎰ 1⁰ The plural of the **Indicative present** by changing **ant** into **ons, ez, ont.** The verbs of the third conjugation whose present participle is in **evant** make oivent in the 3ʳᵈ person plural of the Ind. Pres.
⎱ 2⁰ The **Imperfect Indicative** by changing **ant** into **ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient.**
⎱ 3⁰ The **Present Subjunctive** by changing **ant** into **e, es, e, ions, iez, ent.** The verbs of the 3ʳᵈ conjugation whose present participle is in **evant** have the **present subjunctive** in **oive.**

213. — From the **Past** all the compound tenses by
participle are means of the auxiliaries **être**
formed. and **avoir**.

214. — The In-
dicative pre-
sent forms.

The **Imperative** by dropping the pro-
nouns of the **Indicative present.**
In verbs of the **first** conjugation,
the imperative never takes an **s** in
the second person: e. g. **repose-toi,**
rest thyself, and not **reposes-toi.**

215. — The Past
Définite
forms.

The **Imperfect Subjunctive** by changing
ai, into **asse, asses, ât, assions, assiez,
assent,** for the verbs of the first conju-
gation and by changing the final **s** into
-sse, -sses, -t, -ssions, -ssiez, -ssent,
for the verbs of the three other con-
jugations.

216. — There are verbs which do not always form their
tenses according to the above rules and on that
account they are called **irregular verbs.**
We will now give a table of them together with
a certain number of verbs which are called **de-
fective,** because some of their tenses are **wanting.**

217. — IRREGULAR.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
FIRST.				
Aller, *to go.*	Allant.	Allé.	Je vais.	J'allai.
Envoyer, *to send.*	Envoyant.	Envoyé.	J'envoie.	J'envoyai.
SECOND.				
Acquérir, *to acquire.*	Acquérant.	Acquis.	J'acquiers.	J'acquis.
Bouillir, *to boil.*	Bouillant.	Bouilli.	Je bous.	Je bouillis.
Courir, *to run.*	Courant.	Couru.	Je cours.	Je courus.
Cueillir, *to gother.*	Cueillant.	Cueilli.	Je cueille.	Je cueillis.
Dormir, *to sleep.*	Dormant.	Dormi.	Je dors.	Je dormis.
Faillir, *to fail.*	Faillant.	Failli.	Je faux.	Je faillis.
Fuir, *to flee.*	Fuyant.	Fui.	Je fuis.	Je fuis.
Gésir, *to lie*	Gisant.		Il gît.	

VERBS.

DERIVATIVES TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Ind. Present vais, vas, va, allons, allez, vont.
Future Simple irai, iras, ira, irons, irez, iront.
Cond. Present irais, irais, irait, irions, iriez, iraient.
Imperative Va, Qu'il aille, allons, allez, Qu'ils aillent.
Present Subj. allle, ailles, aille, allions, alliez, aillent.
The compound tenses are formed with the verb être.
Irregular only in the future Simple and Conditional.
J'enverrai, enverras &c. J'enverrais, enverrais &c.

CONJUGATION.

Ind. Pres. acquiers, acquiers, acquiert, acquérons, acquérez, acquièrent.
Imperf. J'acquérais etc. Future J'acquerrai. Cond. J'acquerrais.
Imperative Acquiers, acquérons, acquérez. Subj. Pres. acquière, acquiéres, acquière, acquérions, acquériez, acquièrent.

Fut. Je courrai &c. Cond. Je courrais &c.

Fut. Je cueillerai &c. Cond. Je cueillerais &c.

Generally used in the Past. Def. Je faillis, the future. Je faillirai
and the Cond. Je faillirais only.

The only tenses and persons used are Ind. pres. Il gît, nous gi-
sons, vous gisez, ils gisent; the Imp. Ind. and the Present
Participle.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.

SECOND.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Mentir, *to be.*	Mentant.	Menti.	Je ments.	Je mentis.
Mourir, *to die.*	Mourant.	Mort.	Je meurs.	Je mourus.
Offrir, *to offer.*	Offrant.	Offert.	J'offre	J'offris.
Ouvrir, *to open.*	Ouvrant.	Ouvert.	J'ouvre.	J'ouvris.
Partir, *to set out.*	Partant.	Parti.	Je pars.	Je partis.
Sentir, *to feel.*	Sentant.	Senti.	Je sens.	Je sentis.
Sortir, *to go out.*	Sortant.	Sorti.	Je sors.	Je sortis.
Tenir, *to hold.*	Tenant.	Tenu.	Je tiens.	Je tins.
Tresaillir, *to start.*	Tresaillant.	Tresailli.	Je trésaille.	Je trésaillis.
Venir, *to come.*	Venant.	Venu.	Je viens.	Je vins.
Vêtir, *to clothe.*	Vêtant.	Vêtu.	Je vêts.	Je vêtis.

THIRD.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Choir, *to fall.*	—	—	—	—
Déchoir, *to decay.*	—	Déchu.	Je déchois.	Je déchus.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Fut. Je mourrai, tu mourras &c. Pres. Subj. Que je meure, Que tu meures, qu'il meure, que nous mourions, que vous mouriez qu'ils meurent. Compound tenses take être.

Compound tenses with être.

Compound tenses with être.

Ind. Pres. Je tiens, tu tiens, il tient, nous tenons, vous tenez, ils tiennent.

Fut. Simple. Je tiendrai, tiendras, tiendra, tiendrons, tiendrez, tiendront.

Cond. Je tiendrais, tiendrais, tiendrait, tiendrions, tiendriez, tiendraient.

Imp. Tiens, tenons, tenez. Subj. Que je tienne, tiennes, tienne, tenions, teniez, tiennent.

Fut. Je tresaillirai, tresailliras. Cond. Je tresaillirais, tresaillirais.

Ind. Pres. Je viens, viens, vient, venons, venez, viennent.

Fut. Je viendrai, viendras &c. Cond. Je viendrais, viendrais &c.

Subj. Pres. Que je vienne, viennes, vienne, venions, veniez, viennent.

Compound tenses with être.

CONJUGATION.

Used only in the Infinitive.

Ind. Pr. Je déchois, déchois, déchoit, déchoyons, déchoyez, déchoient.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

THIRD.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Echoir, *to fall due or to fall to the lot of.*	Echéant.	Echu.	Il échoit.	J'échus.
Mouvoir, *to move.*	Mouvant.	Mu.	Je meus.	Je mus.
Pleuvoir, *to rain.*	Pleuvant.	Plu.	Il pleut.	Il plut.
Pourvoir, *to provide*	Pourvoyant.	Pourvu.	Je pourvois.	Je pourvus.
Pouvoir, *to be able.*	Pouvant.	Pu.	Je peux.	Je pus.
Prévaloir, *to prevail.*	Prévalant.	Prévalu.	Je prévaux.	Je prévalus.
Ravoir, *to have again.*	—	—	—	—
S'asseoir, *to sit down.*	S'asseyant.	Assis.	Je m'assieds.	Je m'assis.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Imp. Je **déchoyais.** Fut. Je **décherrai.** Cond. Je **décherrais.**
  Pres. Subj. Que je **déchoie, déchoies.** This verb has all the
  tenses usually formed from the Pres. Participle although that
  tense is wanting. Takes avoir or être in Compound tenses.
Ind. Pres. Il **échoit** or il **échet** and ils **échoient.** Part Def. **J'échus**
  only.

Fut. **J'écherrai.** Cond. **J'écherrais.** Imp. Subj. Que **j'échusse.**
Imp. Ind. **J'echéais** or **j'echoyais.** Pres. Subj. Que **j'échoie.**
Ind. Pres. Je **meus, meus, meut, mouvons, mouvez, meuvent.**

Fut. Je **mouvrai.** Cond. Je **mouvrais.** Subj. Pres. Que je **meuve,**
  meuves, meuve, mouvions, mouviez, meuvent.
Has only the 3rd person singular of every tense, Except in a figu-
  rative sense when it has also the 3rd plural.

Ind. Pres. Je **peux** or je **puis,** tu **peux** il **peut,** nous **pouvons,** vous
  pouvez, ils **peuvent.** Fut. Je **pourrai, pourras.** Cond. Je
  pourrais. Subj. Que je **puisse, puisses, puisse, puissions,**
  puissiez, puissent. Like valoir. Exc. Subj. Pres. Que je
  prévale, prévales, prévale, prevalions, prévaliez, prévalent.

Used in the Inf. Pres. only.

Ind. Pres. Je **m'assieds,** tu **t'assieds,** il **s'assied,** nous nous **asseyons,**
  vous vous **asseyez.** Ils **s'asseyent.** Fut. Je **m'assiérai** or Je
  m'asseyerai. Cond. Je **m'assiérais** or Je **m'asseyerais.** The
  Ind. Pres. may be conjugated as follows but the first form is
  the best. Je **m'assois,** tu **t'assois,** ils **assoit,** nous nous **assoyons,**
  vous vous **assoyez,** ils **s'assoyent.** The fut. may be. Je **m'assoirai,**
  The Cond. Je **m'assoirais** and the Subj. Pres. Que je **m'assoie.**

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.

THIRD.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Savoir, *to know.*	Sachaut.	Su.	Je sais.	Je sus.
Valoir, *to be worth.*	Valant.	Valu.	Je vaux.	Je valus.
Voir, *to see.*	Voyant.	Vu.	Je vois.	Je vis.
Vouloir, *to be willing.*	Voulant.	Voulu.	Je veux.	Je voulus.

FOURTH.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Absoudre, *to absolve.*	Absolvant.	Absous.	J'absous.	—
Battre, *to beat.*	Battant.	Battu.	Je bats.	Je battis.
Boire, *to drink.*	Buvant.	Bu.	Je bois.	Je bus.
Braire, *to bray.*	—	—	Il brait.	—
Bruire, *to war.*	Bruyant.	—	—	—
Circoncire, *to circumcise.*	Circoncisant.	Circoncis.	Je circoncis.	Je circoncis.
Clore, *to close.*	—	Clos.	Je clos.	—
Conclure, *to conclude.*	Concluant.	Conclu.	Je conclus.	Je conclus.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Ind. Pres. Je sais, sais, sait, savons, savez, savent. Imp. Je savais. Fut. Je saurai. Cond. Je saurais. Imp. Sache, Sachons, Sachez.

Ind. Pres. Je vaux, vaux, vaut, valons, valez, valent. Fut. Je vaudrai. Cond. Je vaudrais. No Imperative Subj. Que je vaille, tu vailles, vaille, valions, valiez, vaillent.

Irregular in Fut. Je verrai, verras &c. and Cond. Je verrais, verrais.

Ind. Pres. Je veux, veux, veut, voulons, voulez, veulent.

Fut. Je voudrais. Cond. Je voudrais &c. Imper. Veux, voulons, voulez.

Pres. Subj. Que je veuille, veuilles, veuille, voulions, vouliez, veuillent. The Imper. seldom used. In the sense of be kind enough, be good enough, veuille, veuillez are used.

CONJUGATION.

Past Part. in the feminine is absoute.

Ind. Pres. Je bois, bois, boit, buvons, buvez, boivent. Subj. Pres. Que je boive, boives, boive, buvions, buviez, boivent.

Has only the following tenses and persons: Ind. Pres. Il brait, Ils braient.

Future. Il braira, Ils brairont. Cond. Il brairait, Ils brairaient.

Has only the following tenses and persons. Ind. Pres. Il bruit. Imperf. Il bruyait, Ils bruyaient.

Has only the following tenses and persons. Ind. Pres Je clos, tu clos, il clôt.

Fut. Je clorai, tu cloras. Cond. Je clorais, tu clorais &c. and all compound tenses.

PRIMITIVE TENSES.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.

FOURTH.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Confire, *to pickle.*	Confisant.	Confit.	Je confis.	Je confis.
Coudre, *to sew.*	Cousant.	Cousu.	Je couds.	Je cousis.
Croire, *to believe.*	Croyant.	Cru.	Je crois.	Je crus.
Croître, *to grow.*	Croissant.	Crû.	Je crois.	Je crûs.
Dire, *to say.*	Disant.	Dit.	Je dis.	Je dis.
Eclore, *to blossom.*	—	Eclos.	Il éclot.	—
Ecrire, *to write.*	Ecrivant.	Ecrit.	J'ecris.	J'ecrivis.
Exclure, *to exclude.*	Excluant.	Exclus.	J'exclus.	J'exclus.
Faire, *to do.*	Faisant.	Fait.	Je fais.	Je fis.
Frire, *to fry.*	—	Frit.	Je fris.	
Joindre, *to join.*	Joignant.	Joint.	Je joins.	Je joignis.
Lire, *to read.*	Lisant.	Lu.	Je lis.	Je lus.
Luire, *to shine.*	Luisant.	Lui.	Je luis.	
Malfaire, *to do ill.*	—	—	—	
Maudire, *to curse.*	Maudissant.	Maudit.	Je maudis.	Je maudis.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Takes au (ᴧ) accent on the i or u when these letters are not followed by two s. No accent on Past. Part. Fem.

Second pers. plu. Ind. Pr. **Vous dites** and Imp. **dites**. But, **contredire, interdire, médire, prédire** make, **contredisez, interdisez, médisez, prédisez,** in the 2ᵈ pers. plur. Ind. Pres.

Has only the following tenses acd persons: Ind. Pres. Il **éclot**, ils **éclosent.** Future. Il **éclora,** Ils **écloront.** Cond. Il **éclorait,** Ils **écloraient.** Subj. Pres. Qu'il **éclose,** qu'ils **éclosent** and all the [compound tenses.

Ind. Pres. Je **fais, fais, fait, faisons, faites, font.** Fut. Je **ferai.** Cond. Je **ferais.** Subj. Que je **fasse. Contrefaire, défaire, surfaire, refaire, satisfaire** are conjug. on **faire.**

· Has only the following tenses and persons. Ind. Pres. Je **fris,** tu **fris,** Il **frit.** Fut. Je **frirai** &c. Cond. Je **frirais** &c. Imper. **Fris.** and all the compound tenses.

Used in the Inf. only.

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PRIMITIVE TENSES.

FOURTH.

Infinitive Present.	Present Participle.	Past Participle.	Present Indicative.	Past Definite.
Mettre, *to put.*	Mettant.	Mis.	Je mets.	Je mis.
Moudre, *to grind.*	Moulant.	Moulu.	Je mouds.	Je moulus.
Naître, *to be born.*	Naissant.	Né.	Je nais.	Je naquis.
Nuire, *to be hurtful.*	Nuissant.	Nui.	Je nuis.	Je nuisis.
Paître, *to graze.*	Paissant.	—	Je pais.	—
Prendre, *to take.*	Prenant.	Pris.	Je prends.	Je pris.
Répondre, *to answer.*	Répondant.	Répondu.	Je réponds.	Je répondis.
Résoudre, *to resolve.*	Resolvant.	Résolu.	Je résous.	Je résolus.
Rire, *to laugh.*	Riant.	Ri.	Je ris.	Je ris.
Rompre, *to break.*	Rompant.	Rompu.	Je romps.	Je rompis.
Suffire, *to suffice.*	Suffisant.	Suffi.	Je suffis.	Je suffis.
Suivre, *to follow.*	Suivant.	Suivi.	Je suis.	Je suivis.
Taire, *to be silent.*	Taisant.	Tu.	Je tais.	Je tus.
Traire, *to milk.*	Trayant.	Trait.	Je trais.	—
Vaincre, *to conquer.*	Vainquant.	Vaincu.	Je vaincs.	Je vainquis.
Vivre, *to live.*	Vivant.	Vecu.	Je vis.	Je vécus.

DERIVATIVE TENSES.

When their formation is irregular or doubtful.

CONJUGATION.

Takes the auxiliary être.

Ind. Pres. Je pais, tu pais. il pait, nous paissons &c.

Imp. Je paissais, tu paissais. Fut. Je paitrai &c. Cond. Je
paitrais. Imp. Paissez. Pres. Subj. Que je paisse &c.
Ind. Pres. Je prends, prends, prend, prenons, prenez, prennent
Pres. Subj. Que je prenne, prennes, prenne, prenions, preniez,
[prennent

Ind. Pres. Je vaincs, vaincs, vainc, vainquons, vainquez, vainquent.

ADVERBS.

218. — Adverbs are derived from **Adjectives** by adding the suffix **ment**
        Adj. vrai. — Adv. vraiment.

219. — If the adjective ends with a consonant the suffix **ment** is added to the feminine
        Adj. grand. — Adv. grandement.

220. — Adjectives ending in **ant** and **ent** change these terminations in **amment** and **emment** respectively.

221. — **Adverbs** are compared in the same way as **adjectives** Except:

bien, *well*	mieux, *better*	le mieux, *best*
mal, *badly*	pis / plus mal *worse*	le pis / le plus mal *worst*
beaucoup, *much*	plus, *more*	le plus, *most*
peu, *little*.	moins, *less*.	le moins, *least*.

222. —   ADVERBS OF PLACE.

où — *where*	d'où — *whence*
y or là — *there*	en, de la — *thence*
ici — *here*	d'ici — *from here, hence*
ailleurs — *elsewhere*	loin — *far*
dedans — *within*	près, proche — *near*
dehors — *outside*	par où — *which way*
devant — *before*	par-ici — *this way*
derrière — *behind*	par là — *that way*
dessus — *above*	à gauche — *to the left*
dessous — *below*.	à droite — *to the right*.

223. —   ADVERBS OF TIME.

Quand — *when*	plus tot — *sooner*
aujourd'hui — *to day*	plutôt — *rather*

Maintenant — *now* | tard — *late*
a présent — *at present* | encore — *yet*
alors — *then* | déjà — *already*
autrefois — *formerly* | souvent — *often*
hier — *yesterday* | jamais — *never*
demain — *to morrow* | à jamais — *ever*
tôt — *soon* | tonjours — *always*
bientôt — *soon* | longtemps — *long*
| enfin — *at last.*

OTHER ADVERBS.

224. —   Comment — *how*
Comme — *as, like*
Bien — *well*
Tant, autant, — *so much, as much.*
Combien — *how much*
très — *very*
mal — *badly*
ainsi — *thus, so.*
aussi — *so, also*
si — *so*
volontiers — *willingly*
assez — *enough*
davantage — *more*
plus — *more*
beaucoup — *much*
trop — *too much*
Oui — *yes*
Non — *no.*

PREPOSITIONS. ·

225. — Prepositions are either **Simple** or **Compound.**

à — *to* or *at*
après — *after*
avant — *before*
avec — *with*
chez — *at the house of*
contre — *against*
dans — *in*
de — *of*
depuis — *since*
dès — *from*
devant — *before*
en — *in*
entre — *between*
envers — *towards.*

malgré — *in spite of*
moyennant — *by means of*
outre — *besides.*
par — *by*
parmi — *among*
pendant — *during*
pour — *for*
sans — *without*
selon — *according to*
sous — *under*
suivant — *according to*
sur — *upon*
vers — *towards.*

226. — PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING AN ACCUSATIVE CASE.

à travers — *through*
d'après — *after.*

par-dessus — *over, above*
par-dessous — *under, underneath.*

227. — PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING A GENITIVE CASE.

auprès de — *near*
autour de — *around*
ensuite de — *in consequence of.*
hors de — *out of*
loin de — *far from*

lors de — *at the time of*
près de — *near to*
proche de — *near to.*

au dessus de — *above*
au dessous de — *below*
au devant de — *against*

au lieu de — *instead of*
à propos de — *with regard to.*

au moyen de — *by means of*
au travers de — *through.*
vis-a-vis de — *opposite.*

228. — PREPOSITIONS GOVERNING A DATIVE CASE.

Quant à — *as for—as to*
jusqu'à — *as far as*
jusques a — *until*
par rapport à — *with regard to.*

229. — CONJUNCTIONS.

Et — *and*
Et—et *both*
ainsi que — *as—as well as.*
aussi — *also*
ni—ni — *neither—nor*
d'ailleurs — *besides*
non seulement — *not only*
mais — *but*
ou — *either . . . . . or*
soit — *be it*
cependant — *however*
toutefois — *however*
neanmoins — *nevertheless*
ainsi — *thus*
car -- *for*
c'est pourquoi — *therefore*
conséquemment — *consequently*
attendu que — *in as much as*
comme — *as*
parce que — *because*
puisque — *since*
lorsque — *when*
quand — *when*
après que — *after*

à peine . . . . . que — *scarcely*
aussitot que — *as soon as.*
dès que — *as soon as.*

Rem. Those governing the Subjunctive are given under the rules of the Subjunctive.

INTERJECTIONS.

230. —   ah! — oh! — ô! — *(surprise)*
helas! — *(grief)*
ah! bon! — *well!*
chut! — *silence*
bah! — *(doubt)*
à la bonne heure! — *well done!*
courage! — *cheer up!*
en avant! — *forwards!*
allons! — *come!*
au feu! — *fire!*
au voleur! — *stop thief!*
gare! — *look out!*
silence! — *be quiet!*
au secours! — *help*
tiens! — *lo!*
par exemple! — *indeed!*

APPENDIX.

231. —   **PRONUNCIATION.**

a short is like **a** in far.
a long is like **a** in father.
    But is never like **a** in pale.
é is somewhat like **ay** in day.

i is like ee in feet and never like i in life.

o is like o in *moderate*.

u is like ü in German and somewhat like u in equipage.

y always like the french i.

> **ail** is nearly pronounced like the english word **eye**.

In **aille, eil, eille, euil, euille** and **ille** the l approaches the sound of **ye** in **year** thus.

paille	is somewhat like			pà—ye
soleil	„	„	„	solè—ye
bouteille	„	„	„	boutè—ye
seuil	„	„	„	seu—ye
feuille	„	„	„	feu—ye
fille	„	„	„	fî—ye.

The accent in French is generally on the last syllable, or the last but one when the last is mute.

The above rules are only given for a guide for it is impossible to represent the true sound of French words in writing; the true pronunciation can only be learnt from a teacher.

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232. — GENDERS OF NOUNS.

MASCULINE.

1 — nouns designating males or their occupations.

2 — „ of days, months and seasons.

3 — „ „ metals.

4 — „ „ colours.

5 — „ „ the terms of the decimal system.

6 — „ „ the winds.

7 — Adjectives, Verbs &c. used substantively.

8 — names of trees and shrubs Except, épine, *a thorn;* aubépine, *a white thorn;* vigne, *a vine* &c.

MASCULINE.

9 — In general names of countries not ending in e or es.

10 — Nouns ending in b, c, d, g, h, k, l, p, q, y and z without exceptions.

11 — Nouns ending in a, i, o, u, f, m, n, r, s and t with a few exceptions only.

12 — Nouns ending in x except: paix, *peace;* chaux, *lime;* faux, *a scythe;* toux, *a cough;* perdrix, *a partridge;* croix, *cross;* noix, *a nut;* poix, *pitch;* voix, *voice.*

13 — Nouns ending in é except those in té and four in tié, viz. — amitié, *friendship;* inimitié, *enmity;* moitié, *half;* pitié, *pity.*

FEMININE.

1 — Nouns designating females or their occupations.

2 — Abstract nouns, such as vertu, *virtue;* valeur, *valour;* surdité, *deafness;* cécité, *blindness.*

3 — Names of countries in e or es with many exceptions.

4 — Nouns in té.

SUBSTANTIVES OF BOTH GENDERS.

233. — Aigle, *eagle* is masculine.
Aigle when it means a standard is feminine.

Amour, *love*
Délice, *delight*
Orgue, *organ*
} are mas. in the sing. fem. in the plural.

Couple, *a brace* is feminine.
Couple signifying a man and his wife masc.

Enfant, *child,* is masc. if it means *a boy, fem.* if it means *a girl.*

Foudre — thunderbolt, is feminine.

Foudre, in **foudre de guerre** is always masculine and means a great general; also **foudre,** *a rat,* masc.

Hymne — *a hymn,* when it means a hymn sung in church is feminine, a national **hymn** or *a warlike hymn* is masculine.

Livre — *a book* is masc.
Livre — *a pound* is fem.

Mousse — *moss* is feminine.
Mousse — *a cabin boy* is masculine.

Crêpe — *a hat-band* is masculine.
Crêpe — *a pancake,* fem.

Guide — *a guide,* masc.
Guide — *a rein,* fem.

Manche — *a sleeve* or *The English Channel,* fem.
Manche — *a handle,* masc.

Le mort — *a dead body,* masc.
La mort — *death,* fem.

Mémoire — *memory,* fem.
Mémoire — *a bill,* masc.

Page — *a page boy,* masc.
Page — *a page of a book,* fem.

Poêle — *a frying-pan,* fem.
Poêle — *a stove,* masc.

Poste — *the post-office,* fem.
Poste — *a post, a position, a guard-house* masc.

Somme — *a sum,* fem.
Somme — *a nap,* masc.

Souris — *a mouse,* fem.
Souris — *a smile,* masc.

Tour — *a turn,* *trick* or *a lathe,* masc.
Tour — *a tower,* fem.

Voile — *a veil,* masc.
Voile — *a sail,* fem.

Vapeur — *steam,* fem.
Vapeur — *steamer,* masc.

234. — **Gens** — *people,* require all adjectives or participles that come before it to be put in the feminine, and all adjectives or participles that follow it to be put in the masc.
The adjective **tout** is an exception, and is put in the masculine when it precedes the word **gens,** except when between tout and **gens** there is an adjective which has a different termination for the masculine and the feminine, then **tout** and the adjective must both be put in the feminine.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE.

235. — The subjunctive must generally be used after verbs implying, **doubt, uncertainty, desire, command, necessity, utility, permission, consent fear** or **wish.** e. g.

Je ne **pense** pas qu'il vienne.	*I do not think he will come.*
Je **désire** qu'il ne **vienne** pas.	*I wish he would not come.*
Il **faut** que tu y **ailles.**	*You must go there.*

236. — There are conjunctions which always govern the Subjunctive and some that sometimes govern the Subjunctive, sometimes the Indicative.

237. — The following conjunctions always govern the Subjunctive.

      afin que — *in order that,*
      à moins que — *unless,*
      avant que — *before,*
      en cas que — *in case that,*
      bien que — *although,*
      de crainte que — *for fear that,*
      de peur que, — *lest,*
      jusqu'à ce que — *until,*
      supposé que — *suppose that,*
      pour que — *that,*
      pourvu que — *provided that,*
      quoique — *although,*
      sans que — *without,*
      soit que — *either.*

238. — The following conjunctions sometimes govern the Subjunctive sometimes the Indicative.

      De sorte que — *so that,*
      De façon que — *in such a way that,*
      De manière que — *in such a way that.*

They require the **subjunctive** if they accompany a verb which implies **doubt** or **incertitude**, and the **Indicative** if the verb **affirms** or implies **certitude.**

THE PAST PARTICIPLE.

239. — There are five kinds of verbs.

      1° **transitive or active verbs.**
      2° **intransitive or neuter verbs.**
      3° **passive verbs.**

4⁰ reflected verbs.

5⁰ Unipersonal verbs.

240. — The past participle of an **active verb** agrees in gender and number with the object, when that object is placed before the verb. e. g.

| Voici les **lettres** que j'ai **recues**. | *Here are the letters I have received.* |

It remains **invariable** when the object is **after** the verb.

| **Nous** avous **reçu** plusieurs **lettres** ce matin. | *We received several letters this morning.* |

241. — The past participle of a **Passive verb** agrees with its **subject** in gender and number. e. g.

| **Nous** avous été frappés. | *We have been struck.* |

242. — The past participle of a **neuter verb** agrees in gender and number with its **subject** when the verb cannot be conjugated with **avoir**. e. g.

Elles sont arrivées.   *They have arrived.*

243. — The past participle of a **reflected verb** also agrees in gender and number with its **subject**. e. g.

| **Nous** nous en sommes abstenus. | *We abstained from it.* |

244. — A participle without any auxiliary is a true adjective and follows the same rule as the adjective.

PAST PARTICIPLE FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER VERB.

245. — When a past participle is followed by a verb if one of the verbs is **active** the other **neuter**, the direct object belongs to the active verb. (Same rule as § 238.)

246. — If the participle and the verb following it are both **active**, you must find whether the object belong to the verb, or the participle. e. g.

La lettre que j'ai **vu** écrire par votre frère.	*The letter which I have seen your brother write.*

Have I seen the letter write? No I have seen your brother write the letter. Then the object letter belongs to the verb écrire, and not to the participle. No agreement.

Les dames que j'ai **entendues chanter.**	*The ladies I have heard sing.*

Have I heard the ladies sing? Yes the sense is I have heard the ladies who were singing. Then the object Ladies belong to the participle **entendues.** Agreement.